- 1. A method for creating a target single-stranded region in double-stranded DNA comprising:
- (a) nicking at least one site bordering the target region in double stranded DNA with at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease; and
- (b) subjecting the nicked DNA to conditions where the target region is selectively denatured.

10

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the target single-stranded region comprises a gap in the double-stranded DNA and wherein the method comprises:

and wherein the method comprises:

- (a) nicking at least two sites bordering the target region in one strand of double-stranded DNA with at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease; and
- (b) subjecting the nicked DNA to conditions where the target region is selectively denatured.

20

15

1

The state of

The State

- 3. The method of claim 1 wherein the target single-stranded region comprises at least one terminus in the double-stranded DNA and wherein said method comprises:
- (a) nicking at least one site bordering the target region in a first strand of the double-stranded DNA with at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein the second strand of the double-stranded DNA has at least one break bordering the target region; and

5

10

15

- (b) subjecting the resulting DNA to conditions where the target region is selectively denatured.
- 4. The method of claim 3 wherein the break in the second strand is pre-existing.
- 5. The method of claim 3 wherein the break in the second strand is produced by a site-specific endonuclease.
- 6. A method of joining nucleic acid molecules comprising creating a target single-stranded DNA region in a first molecule in accordance with the method of claim 1 and adding a second molecule containing a nucleic acid single-stranded region complementary to that contained on the first molecule.
- 7. A method of joining nucleic acid molecules comprising creating a first CNA molecule with a target single-stranded DNA region of at least three nucleotides in accordance with the method of claim 1 and adding a second molecule containing a nucleic acid single-stranded region complementary to the target single-stranded region at the first molecule.
- 8. A method of joining nucleic acid molecules comprising creating a first DNA molecule with a target single-stranded DNA region of at least nine nucleotides in accordance with the method of claim 1 and adding a second

20

molecule containing a nucleic acid single-stranded region complementary to the target single-stranded region of the first molecule.

5

9. A method of joining nucleic acid molecules comprising creating a first DNA molecule with a target single-stranded DNA region of at least 12 nucleotides in accordance with the method of claim 1 and adding a second molecule containing a nucleic acid single-stranded region complementary to the target single-stranded region of the first molecule.

10

15

10. A method of joining nucleic acid molecules comprising creating a first DNA molecule with a target single-stranded DNA region of at least 18 nucleotides in accordance with the method of claim 1 and adding a second molecule containing a nucleic acid single-stranded region complementary to the target single-stranded region of the first molecule.

20

11. A method of attaching a molecular probe to DNA comprising annealing a complementary single-stranded nucleic acid region on the probe to a single-stranded DNA region produced by the method of claim 1.

25

12. A method for the purification of a specific DNA fragment comprising annealing a single-stranded DNA region

And And world for them the September 18 them

- 13. A method for producing a branched nucleic acid molecule comprising:
- (a) producing a single-stranded gap in double-stranded DNA according to the method of claim 2; and
- (b) annealing/to the single-stranded region of step (a) a second nucleic acid molecule containing a single-stranded region complementary thereto.
- 14. A nucleic acid molecule comprising of at least two fragments joined by single-stranded termini produced by the method of claim 3.
- 15. A nucleic acid molecule which comprises three or more fragments joined by single-stranded termini produced by the method of claim 3.
- 16. A nucleic acid molecule which comprises at least two fragments joined by single-stranded termini, in which at least one terminus is produced by the method of claim 3.
- 17. A circular nucleic acid molecule produced by joining at least two fragments containing at least one terminus produced by the method of claim 3.

10 III

5

15

1 1 1

į, d

The first cont

20

5

10

15

20

- 18. A DNA vector produced by joining fragments containing at least one terminus produced by the method of claim 3.
- 19. A method for assembling a vector with multiple, interchangeable parts comprising element sets containing:
- (a) a replication origin and associated control sequences; and
 - (b) a selectable marker; and
 - (c) one or more of the following element sets:
 - (i) promoters and ass ϕ ciated control elements;
- (ii) coding sequences allowing production of fusion proteins;
 - (iii) transcription terminators;
 - (iv) regulatory profeins; and
- (v) gene coding regions; wherein each element set has unique common cohesive termini, allowing joining of elements within an ordered assembly, and interchange of elements in each set in the assembly.
- 20. A method for generating a DNA fragment with specific single-stranded termini comprising (a) inserting a target DNA fragment between two sets of site-specific nicking sites, wherein said sites are situated to generate single-stranded termini in accordance with the method of claim 3, and (b) digesting the resulting construct with the cognate site-specific nicking endonuclease or endonucleases to

Docket N

10

1,11 release the target DNA fragment containing the singlestranded termini.

A method for generating a DNA fragment with 21. specific single-stranded termini comprising (a) inserting a target DNA fragment between two sets of N.BstNBI sites, wherein such sites are situated to generate single-stranded termini in accordance with the method of claim 3, and (b) digesting the resulting construct with N.BstNBI endonuclease to release the target/DNA fragment containing the added single-stranded termini.